South Jordan City Water Division
10996 So. Redwood Road
South Jordan, UT 84095

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SOUTH JORDAN
PERMIT 15

Water Customer
South Jordan, Utah 84095

SOUTH JORDAN
UTAH

South Jordan City 2005

Water Quality Report

SOUTH JORDAN
UTAH

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2005

City Contacts

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PARK RESERVATIONS
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UTILITY BILLING
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DISPATCH
208-2100

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OUR COMMITMENT

South Jordan City is dedicated to providing our residents and customers with safe, clean, drinking water. The Water Division strives to cultivate a high standard of service through repairing, maintaining, rebuilding and monitoring the water distribution system. We welcome your comments and questions; please contact us at (801)253-5230.

WATER QUALITY

We are pleased to inform you that South Jordan City met and exceeded all State and Federal requirements for water quality in 2005. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires an annual report of water quality. Water samples are collected from 41 locations throughout the city every month to ensure accurate testing in all areas. On the next page a table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) is the wholesaler that supplies all of the culinary water to South Jordan. The water has a total hardness of 7-10 grains per gallon and is considered "hard". Water hardness is a measure of mineral content in the water and poses no health risk.

JVWCD has been fluoridating the public water supply since October 2003, as required by the Salt Lake Valley Health Department. The added dose combined with the naturally occurring fluoride provides a concentration of approximately 0.8 mg/L at the tap.

CONSERVATION

The need for water conservation is as important as ever. Water is a limited resource and demand will soon outgrow the supply. There are many different ways to conserve water. Sixty to seventy percent of all water is used for outdoor watering. Some water saving solutions include:

- Water less frequently but for a longer duration.
- Don't over water. There should be no pooling or runoff.
- Even numbered houses water on even calendar days and odd on odd calendar days.
- Xeriscape, plant low-water-use and drought-resistant plants, trees, bushes and turf.
- Participate in the free Water Check Program (1-877-728-3420).
- Visit the JVWCD Demonstration Gardens for ideas on xeriscaping and conservation (www.slowtheflow.org).

South Jordan Water Crew 2006

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Due to the rapid growth in South Jordan it has become necessary to expand and upgrade the existing water infrastructure. In 2003 the City acquired a $23 million bond to construct six new water storage tanks. The construction of a 2.1 million gallon water tank with approximately 8,000 feet of water line and a 4.0 million gallon tank with approximately 18,000 feet of water line was completed earlier this year.

Four additional tanks are currently under construction. Two, 5 million gallon tanks and one 1.9 million gallon tank with over six miles of water line are scheduled for completion between the Fall of 2006 and the Fall of 2007.

City-owned water storage tanks ensure adequate emergency/fire flow storage. They will allow the City to better regulate and stabilize water pressure throughout the system; reducing the drastic fluctuations some areas have experienced in the past.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	CFU/100ml	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2005	Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment
3.b. Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.4	NTU	TT	0.3 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2005	Soil Runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
4. Alpha emitters	N	5.8	pCi/L	NE	15	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
5. Beta emitters*	N	3.75	pCi/L	NE	50	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	1.13	pCi/L	NE	NE	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
*Beta Particles: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
8. Arsenic	N	0.002	mg/L	0	0.01	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
9. Barium	N	0.09	mg/L	2	2	2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Copper	N	0.08	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
11. Fluoride	N	0.8	mg/L	4	4	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
12. Lead	N	0.009	mg/L	0	AL=.015	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
13. Mercury (inorganic)	N	0.0002	ppm	0.0002	0.0002	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
14. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.8	mg/L	10	10	2005	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
15. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	0.1	mg/L	1	1	2005	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
16. Selenium	N	0.001	mg/L	0.05	0.05	2005	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
17. Sodium	N	11.7	mg/L	NE	NE	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
18. Sulfate	N	26.5	mg/L	NE	1000	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
19. Thallium	N	0.0009	ppm	0.0009	0.002	2004	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
20. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	215	mg/L	NE	2000	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
21. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	27	ug/L	NE	80	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination

HEALTH ADVISORY

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

BACKFLOW PREVENTION PROGRAM

South Jordan has begun the implementation of a State mandated cross-connection/backflow prevention program. A cross-connection is the direct or indirect connection of a substance other than potable water with the potable water system. The most common cross-connections are associated with outdoor irrigation/sprinkler systems. Backflow occurs when the flow of water is reversed. An incident may occur if water is exposed to contaminants and is drawn back into the water distribution system. The combined efforts of the citizens and Water Division are required to protect the quality of our water.

A City inspector will conduct a survey of all commercial buildings and residential sprinkling systems every three years to ensure compliance with Federal and State water quality mandates. Residents are required, at their own expense, to install and maintain a backflow prevention assembly. An example of an approved backflow preventer is the Reduced Pressure Zone Assembly (RPZ), pictured on the left. This assembly must be installed 12" above the ground and must be tested annually by a State-certified technician. For more information on the Program, Federal and State requirements, certified technicians and survey inspections please visit our website at http://www.sjc.utah.gov/backflow.asp or contact the Water Division at (801)253-5230.

MAINTENANCE

To promote the consistent delivery of quality water, the Water Division focuses their daily efforts in several areas:

Culinary Water – Maintaining and repairing water lines, fire hydrants, valves, and services. Residential meter installation, repair meter lids, boxes and assist in meter reading.

Blue Stakes – Mark all blue stake requests to locate all water lines, minimizing emergency repairs that require water outages.

Distribution – Routine checks and adjustments on pressure to ensure adequate psi throughout the City. Monitor and maintain water storage tanks.

Water Quality – Conduct monthly bacteria sampling throughout the City. Implement a backflow/cross-connection prevention program, including hazard assessment surveys on sprinkler/irrigation systems, and commercial buildings. Ensure water quality through adequate protection, and routine testing.

New Construction/Contractors – Work closely with construction crews to fulfill required testing, and inspect all new construction before it is put into service.

Resident Requests – Follow up on all resident requests and phone calls.

Definitions

AL – Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NE – None Established

ND – Not Detected

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

TT – Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L – Picocuries Per Liter – a measure of radiation.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

PPM – Parts Per Million